

### **AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

**Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 66, line 21 and ending at page 67, line 20, as follows:**

Further, Fig. 13C and Fig. 13D show a regulating jig with magnets 33 embedded in a base ~~31A, 31B~~31a, 31b as another embodiment of the regulating jig. Fig. 13E is a partially enlarged view showing a failure which may occur in the case of using the regulating jig of Fig. 13A and Fig. 13B, in which contact between the electrode 1 and the flat plate 20 may be poor enough to generate a gap 34. In the case where such a gap 34 is generated, local film defects are likely to be generated when conductive polymer is formed thereon. To cope with this issue, as shown in Fig. 13F, a thin plate made of magnetic materials such as magnetic stainless materials or nickel foils is used as the electrode 1 and the regulating jig with the magnets 33 embedded therein is used, so that the magnets 33 attract the electrode 1 toward the magnet side, which provides an effect of bringing the electrode 1 and the flat plate 20 into close contact without any gap. Further, in the case of forming the conductive polymer layer by electrolytic polymerization, synthesis initiation of the conductive polymer layer occurs with concentrated portions of magnetic fields in the vicinity of the magnets as a core, which allows synthesis of an entirely homogeneous conductive polymer layer. As the magnetic material of the planar electrode, stainless steel having magnetism such as SUS430, or nickel can be used as a material noncorrosive in the electrolyte.